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(21) International Application Number: PCT/AU98/00234 (22) International Filing Date: 7 April 1998 (07.04.98) (30) Priority Data: PO 6050 7 April 1997 (07.04.97) AU (71) Applicants (for all designated States except US): JAMES COOK UNIVERSITY OF NORTH QUEENSLAND [AU/AU]; Townsville, QLD 4811 (AU). CSR LIMITED [AU/AU]; Level 6, Hall Chadwick Building, 46 Edward Street, Brisbane, QLD 4000 (AU). (72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): VALIX, Marjorie, Gan [AU/AU]; 26 Andrews Street, West Ryde, NSW 2114 (AU). (74) Agent: CULLEN & CO.; Level 12, 240 Queen Street, Brisbane, QLD 4000 (AU).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: FOOD GRADE WAX AND PROCESS FOR PREPARING SAME (57) Abstract The invention provides a wax composition which can be used in comestibles. The wax composition is obtained from sugar cane and comprises wax esters, aldehydes, tri-glycerides, alcohols, free fatty acids, sterols and polar lipids. A process for preparing a wax composition from crude sugar cane wax, the process comprising the steps of: (i) heating a solution of the crude wax with a lower alcohol as solvent at the boiling point of the solvent; (ii) allowing phase separation of the solution from (i) and decanting the upper phase while hot; (iii) allowing the separated phase from (ii) to cool and separating crystallised wax from the solvent; (iv) repeating steps (i) to (iii) using the wax from (iii) until all pitch has been removed from the wax; (v) heating the wax to between 90 and 140 °C and oxidising molten wax with oxidising material; and (vi) continuing the heating under and inert gas on completion of the oxidation step until intermediate peroxide products are removed.		